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R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
9 June to 15 June
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The rapid breakdown of ration distribution in urban areas, caused by prefectural government's inability to ship surplus stocks from the rural area, resulted in the necessity of releasing reserve stocks for immediate distribution. This represented the first release of food stocks held in reserve for relief emergencies. The amounts represented:

<u>Kgs.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
420,000	Biscuits and Canned Goods	Tokyo-To - Kanagawa
372,000	Food Concentrates	(Tokyo-To)
	(Surplus from Saitama Prefecture especially for hospitals and institutions)	
4,342	Biscuits and Canned Goods (Disaster)	Fukushima Ken (Tajima Mura)

Welfare Organizations

The National Relief Association, a quasi-governmental agency, submitted a report this week indicating they are participating or controlling about 500 institutions for the relief of repatriates, poor and needy. This organization was originated shortly after the close of the war and has had successive re-organization under the following names: Soldiers Relief Association, War-Sufferers Relief Society (Onshi Zaidan Engokai), Imperial Grant Association, and War Calamity Relief Association.

The work of the Association is to supplement the Public Assistance Directive, SCAPIN 775, 27 February 1946, but does not relieve the Imperial Japanese Government of the responsibility of providing for the needy the basic necessities of life, health and shelter.

Disaster Relief in Fukushima Ken, Tajima Mura

An example of excellent, coordinated disaster relief was given when the 88th

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Military Government Company, with the cooperation of prefectural welfare officials went to the rescue of the fire victims at Tajima Mura at 0200 on 20 May 1946. The school, police station, railroad station and 455 homes were destroyed making 412 individuals homeless. The Food Association at Tajima did not have sufficient food supplies to provide for the victims.

The following supplies were given to the victims:

Biscuits	1930 Kgs.	455 families	2412 persons
Canned Goods	2412 (1 lb can)	455 families	2412 persons
Bean mash	200 Kamme		
Soy	5 Kaku		
Salt	1000 Kgs.		
Cigarettes	2600 each		
Charcoal	455 bales		
Children's pants	500 each		
Slacks (Mompei)	500 each		
Blankets	800 each		
Sundry clothing items	9190 each		
Kitchen utensils	Assorted		

The supplies were for a five day period. Rehabilitation work began immediately and temporary houses, 12' x 18', are being constructed for 200 impoverished families and the remaining 255 families are rehabilitated with friends or relatives. The situation indicated full use of accepted welfare procedures. Food certificates were prepared and issued by the Tonari-Gumi to the heads of families.

Food used in the disaster has been replaced by non-perishable foods on hand.

The disaster relief program was conducted in a very credible and professional manner from its origin to the detailed reports necessary in accounting procedure.

Joint Inspecting Teams, Home and Welfare Ministry

The Japanese inspecting teams, ten in number, mentioned in last weeks report have been organized and will leave this week for various prefectures to audit the relief and supply accounts. These teams are equipped with credentials and will report to the respective Military Government Companies in each prefecture.

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Child Welfare

A letter was dispatched to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, requesting surveillance of the activities of the Japanese Government in connection with the care and treatment of homeless adults, juveniles, waifs, and vagabonds. Specific reference was made to the activities of the Prefectural Child Protection Committees, the aid given to such persons, the housing facilities provided, the system of case-record keeping, and the segregation of juveniles from adults and criminals. A report on the progress and effectiveness of the Japanese program is to be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, on or before 15 July 1946.

The deplorable conditions under which delinquent children are kept in two jails in Yokohama, visited by welfare officials of GHQ, SCAP, and Eighth Army, were pointed out to Japanese Home and Welfare Ministry officials. Similarly, unwholesome provisions for detention of children were reported in other areas, especially large urban centers. The Japanese Government was instructed to investigate these conditions, institute corrective measures, and report progress and action taken by 30 June 1946.

Private Welfare

Mr. G. E. Bott, representative of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, accepted an invitation to attend a one-day conference in Tokyo of the Federation of Christian Social Work Agencies. Present were 40 delegates representing some 100 private welfare agencies out of an original pre-war 300. These agencies are hospitals, orphanages, settlements, kindergartens, nurseries, homes for aged, etc. The delegates were said to represent some 3000-5000 Protestant interdenominational agency workers. Common problems and ways in which these agencies could help and advise the government on overall welfare matters were discussed. The welfare policies of SCAP were briefly explained by

the representative of Welfare Division, PH&W Section, in an effort to enlighten Japanese in establishing a welfare program for all Japanese subjects. He stated that Federated Christian Social Workers' organization and others like it, representing experienced workers in the welfare field, were looked to for leadership in achieving the goal of an integrated and well balanced relief and welfare program.

Red Cross Activities

The Welfare Ministry agreed to reimburse the Japanese Red Cross Society the total amount of money expended by the society since 1 January 1946, for repatriation activities. Japanese Red Cross will continue to provide Red Cross nurses in numbers as required and requested by Minister of Welfare, the expenses of which will be borne by the Ministry.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

At the invitation of the Medical Society of Yamanashi Prefecture, a lecture was given at Kofu to an audience of several hundred persons, including members of the Medical Society, nurses, and medical students. Control of communicable diseases constituted the principal topic of discussion, with special reference being made to those diseases which are expected to become of most importance in the near future, namely, enteric and other insect-borne diseases, including Japanese B encephalitis.

A meeting was held of the subcommittee on School Inspection of the Council on Medical Education. A revised plan was worked out for the nomination of a larger number of inspectors by the Council.

A meeting of the Council on Education was held at which the above mentioned plan was submitted. The plan was adopted by the Council.

Typhus Fever

In the face of a general decrease in typhus fever incidents throughout the remainder of the country, a fresh outbreak of this disease was reported in Hokkaido, localized principally in Supporo and Otaru. Two medical officers and requested supplies of typhus vaccine were dispatched to the focal area.

Cholera

Confirmed or suspected cases of cholera were reported from several widely separated localities during the week.

Two cases were reported in Fukushima-Ken. No relationship with infected repatriates has thus far been established, although it is suspected in two instances.

The largest number of cases reported in any single locality was reported to be in the northern portion of the island of Tsushima, located between Kyushu and Korea, where over 20 cases have been reported up to the present time. The infection was apparently imported by smugglers or other illicit shipping from Korea.

Several cases have been traced to repatriation ships from Shanghai arriving at Hakata or Sasebo. These cases have occurred in spite of the quarantine of the ships for the presently prescribed minimum period of six days, counted from the date of departure from the port of origin.

On the basis of reports of suspected cholera, two ferries on the Aomori-Hokkodate run were placed in quarantine and provisions made to isolate all passengers. The suspicion of cholera was not confirmed; repatriates, however, who had disembarked from cholera infected ships at Hakata were placed in quarantine for surveillance and routine cholera clearance.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Cases of suspected Japanese B encephalitis were reported in Nagano and Miyagi Prefectures. Investigation of these cases continues.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Concurrence was given to a request for importation of liquid chlorine from the United States for treatment of water supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Additional chlorine will be released from U.S. Army stocks for the same purpose. Allocation of chlorine will be in accordance with priority list of cities set up by the Engineer, Eighth Army.

Reports indicate that the principal problem in the restoration of municipal water supplies to pre-war levels continues to be repair of the distribution systems. Every effort should be made to reduce the extremely high leakage in many cities both to increase the pressure in the systems and the available supply with the coming of the summer season.

Sewage Treatment. A conference was held with the Tokyo Sewerage Department, on operation of sewage treatment plants in Japan. Inspections have shown that while several cities have very good, modern treatment plants, few if any are being operated satisfactorily. This is due principally to a lack of trained personnel to provide the laboratory control so necessary for the proper operation of activated sludge plants. It appears that the only real solution to this problem is through the improvement of sanitary engineering education in this country which has already been started. Sanitary Engineers with Military Government units can improve existing conditions by giving advice and assistance to the Japanese sewerage engineer and plant operators.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding the sanitation and insect and rodent control program. Phenothiazine larvicide is being produced and distributed as ten percent phenothiazine in talc on order of the Ministry. It is stated that better distribution of the toxic agent is obtained with this dilution. The Japanese recommend a dosage to provide 0.1 gram of phenothiazine per square meter of water surface for Anopheles larvae and 1.0 gram per square meter for Aedes and

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Culex larvae. A wetting agent has not been used with this larvicide although it is considered desirable. Field checks are necessary to determine the most effective dilution and rate of application.

Two of the four radio talks by Health Ministry officials on sanitation and insect and rodent control have been given, and arrangements have been made for the remaining two - Infectious Diseases Transmitted by Insects, and, Supplies and Equipment to be Used in the Control Program. Releases for magazines and other radio programs have been prepared by this office.

A demonstration of Tokyo sanitary teams in action in a typical city area was given this week for medical officers. This included the cleaning of ditches, elimination of insect breeding places, larviciding of breeding places with Japanese and American products and equipment, and instruction of householders in control measures.

Quarantine Service

A visit was made to the Sasebo and Hakata repatriation reception centers and activities inspected. Recommendations were drawn up designed to strengthen the quarantine against cholera at all reception centers.

Control of smuggling boats between Korea and Japan continues to be unsatisfactory. Measures are under way to stop this traffic. Cholera outbreaks at Tsushima, Ikishima and Yobuko area were apparently initiated by these boats.

While some epidemic typhus and smallpox continues to be encountered aboard repatriation ships, control measures are satisfactory.

Nutrition Surveys

Figures on the nutrition survey completed in May are still in the tabulation process. The Japanese nutrition liaison officer, Dr. Kuwabara is endeavoring to furnish the Tokyo results and some from other prefectures as soon as possible.

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Motion pictures were taken on the distribution of rice, vegetable and a supply of U. S. Army flour.

Several conferences relating to the critical food situation took place during the week. All are concerned with the problem of where and how to meet the situation. The recent nutrition survey will be a background for this information.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3010 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,429 beds, 102,640 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 224,053 out-patients treated.

Effective 10 June 1946, Colonel Harry G. Johnson assumed duties as Chief, Hospital Administration Division.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Prefectural surveys of Schools of Nursing are continuing and the fifth prefecture was completed this week.

Medical books and two large Anatomical Charts for the Model Demonstration School were received this week from 29th Medical Depot. These books will be used by American and Japanese teaching staff in the school.

The Nursing Affairs Division, PH&W Section, was represented in the Chiba Prefecture at the Public Health Nurses meeting, 14 June 1946.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meat and Dairy Hygiene School

A four day Meat and Dairy Hygiene School is in progress in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In attendance are 51 veterinary inspectors repre-

senting all prefectures in the northern one-half of Japan. The Veterinary Affairs Division, PH&W Section, is furnishing educational material and assisting in the instruction.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report - The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 9-15 June, 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Plague	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

Equine Infectious Anemia

This disease is endemic in Kumamoto Prefecture. During the months of May and June, 283 cases have been reported of which 93 died or were destroyed. Control measures are; inspection, slaughter of suspects, and in positive cases payment of indemnity, with quarantine and disinfection. The incidence is rapidly decreasing and control measures appear to be effective.

Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Hygiene Laboratory Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. The phosphatase Test for the degree of pasteurization of milk.
- b. Methods of detection of added water in milk.
- c. The Score Card system for sanitation inspection of dairy farms and plants.
- d. Bacteriological meat inspection standards.
- e. The salmonella group or organisms in slaughtered animals.
- f. Disinfection of infected meat.
- g. The utilization of sour milk.
- h. Standardization of the bacteriological examination of milk and milk products.
- i. The bacteriological grading of milk.

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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting was held with responsible officials of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of dental materials, which is believed satisfactory. The lack of funds to purchase expensive equipment, the shortage of suitable space to establish dental offices, the fact that all transactions are handled by frozen check, and the inclination of the manufacturers to sell at black market prices are the factors delaying dentists in obtaining necessary equipment and materials. A report is being submitted by Welfare Ministry officials indicating the following:

Dental equipment now being used by dentists.

Present production.

Stocks on hand in all distributing agencies and manufacturers that has not been sold.

Quantity of equipment necessary to equip 3000 dentists during the period 1 July to 31 December 1946.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

Production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program is progressing according to plan. Action was taken with the Ministry of Transportation to expedite movement of fuel oil and gasoline into the hands of manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion. Expeditious distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to prefectures was also stressed and cooperation is expected in this connection.

A request was submitted for production of necessary chemicals required for developing X-Ray film, be accelerated to meet minimum needs in Japan for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946.

Distribution

At the request of the Nursing Division, supplies were made available from

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Japanese sources to equip a nurses training school at the Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Steps were taken to raise Japanese standards regarding the storage of vaccines. In many cases vaccines have been stored and shipped without benefit of refrigeration. Welfare Ministry officials concerned were directed to devise means for handling which would meet accepted minimum standards.

A plan was approved for distribution of 5,010,000 oxford units of locally produced penicillin.

Reports received from the Medicine Control Company regarding the receipts and distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies show that during the month of May the value of medicines distributed was approximately five million yen. This indicates a definite upward trend as total distribution during February, March and April was only slightly over two million yen.

Narcotics

This Division is now making a detailed survey of the production, manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs by the Takeda Drug Company to cover the period from 1920 to 1945.

Visits were made to several pharmacy schools and the deans were interviewed in connection with the Pharmacy program.

An investigation of Yokosuka Relief Hospital and Sumida Hospital in Yokosuka was made as a result of a letter received by this Division alleging narcotic violations. One minor blackmarket violation was discovered.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

Approval of proposed legislation by the Finance Ministry was given. The legislation provides that beverages having a methyl alcohol content of between

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0.2 and 1.00 mg per cc must be clearly labeled as such. It also provides for the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for violators.

In a conference with The Minister of Health and Welfare, it was agreed that the expenses which the Japanese Red Cross had been bearing in connection with repatriation activities should be taken up by the Health and Welfare Ministry in the future. The past expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross after being determined by an audit, would be reimbursed.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 720.3 (11 Jun 46)PH, (SCAPIN 1013), 11 June 1946, subject: "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".

AG 435 (Jun 46)PH, (SCAPIN 1473-A), 14 June 1946, subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

AG 043 (15 Jun 46)PH, (SCAPIN 1482-A), 15 June 1946, subject: "Amendment to Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics".

SECTION X

SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA

For week ending 1 June 46

Preventive Medicine

The outbreak of cholera in Southern Korea is continuing. Principal focus of the disease is in Pusan. Several cases have also been reported from Mokpo and sporadic cases elsewhere.

Hospital Administration

As of 1 June, 1946, the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitorium was opened.

Plans are underway to establish a health center in Seoul. This center will have clinics for diagnosis of tuberculosis, venereal diseases and eye diseases. There will be established in addition, a maternal infant and child health clinic. A course for public health nurses will be established in connection with the center. Treatment will be carried out in hospitals which are affiliated with the center.

Nursing Affairs

Inspections continued to be made of the various hospitals and refresher courses,

Plans were made for the course in Nursing Administration and supervision to begin 10 June 1946. The establishment of the third Public Health Nursing Course for licensed nurses was proposed and approved. This course is of three months duration and the tentative date is 24 June 1946.

Veterinary Affairs

The Bureau of Veterinary Affairs reports as follows:

Twenty five hundred cc pneumonia vaccine, 20 cc anthrax vaccine and 40 cc of tuberculin were sent to Chungchong Pukto.

Conference with Agricultural Bureau concerning animal taxes to support veterinary care of livestock. It was agreed that funds for this purpose will be approved upon written application from the Korean Agricultural Association.

Conference with Public Relations Office concerning the photographing of the serum and rabbit-virus method of rinderpest immunization.

Two cases of rabies with two people and 13 dogs bitten and one case of blackleg were reported from Kyongsang Pukto.

Dental Affairs

Licenses to practice dentistry have been issued to 398 applicants in U.S. occupied zone of Korea. Of this number, 204 are located in Seoul.

Supply

The new price schedule is nearing completion. This list contains over 1000 items, including raw materials.

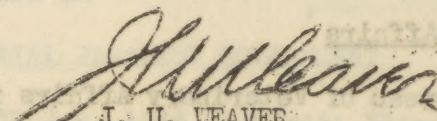
New amendments have been drafted to existing pharmaceutical laws which will authorize registration of all persons who sell, manufacture or compound medicines.

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These amendments were submitted to the Government Council, Bureau of the Department of Justice.

Allocation plan covering distribution of raw materials to manufacturers was completed.

Shipment of an additional allocation of medical supplies was made to all provinces.



J. U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report, 1 June 46.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report - 25 May 1946

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